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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 1, 1888, was as follows,

Averages	10,142	8,023	18,175
Sunday, August 26			18,240
Monday, August 27			18,090
Tuesday, August 28			18,518
Wednesday, August 29			18,034
Thursday, August 30			18,092
Friday, August 31			18,032
Saturday, Sept. 1			18,262
Average			18,175

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1887, was 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,489 copies; for April, 1888, 18,741 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

IT IS a matter for congratulation to the Grand Army of the Republic that the reunion just over at Norfolk passed off so well.

WHY did Governor Thayer decline to appoint Morrissey on the police commission, and why did McShane bounce Morrissey from his paper?

IT'S ALL very well for our great men to go off fishing with improved flies and reels. But when it comes to digging one's own angle-worms and using a crooked pin, our Harrisons and Clevelands are nowhere beside the small boy.

A REMARKABLE convention has just closed at Toronto. It was a national gathering of deaf mutes representing both the learned professions as well as many trades and arts. Thanks to the perfection attained in educating these unfortunates, they are not only made self-supporting and useful members of society, but they take their place on an equal level in education and intelligence with men and women who are gifted with speech and favored by nature.

THE unfortunate mental condition of Harriet Beecher Stowe will awaken universal sympathy. The famous author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is seventy-six years old, and for several years she has been in ill health, though until now retaining her mental faculties unimpaired. In more respects than one a remarkable woman, she secured everlasting fame by her one great novel, which perhaps exercised a greater influence than any other one thing in educating the people to the moral wrong and national shame of slavery. The life that rendered such a service should end peacefully and serenely.

THE people of South Omaha are assured by the *Herald* that they have made no mistake in plastering their town with mortgages, and THE BEE is asked why it did not raise the point on the viaduct question before the election. We frankly admit that the provision in the Omaha charter relative to viaducts was overlooked by us. But we did cite other good and sufficient reasons why the bonds should not have been voted at this time. Our syndicate contemporary does not and cannot gainsay the fact that South Omaha would have saved seventy odd thousand dollars which she is about to expend on viaducts if the corporate limits of Omaha had included the tracks which are to be spanned.

GRAIN and flour shippers of the southwest are making use of the low freight rates to New Orleans by sending their cargoes to Liverpool via our southern port in preference to the route by way of New York. The ocean rates from New Orleans to Liverpool are about the same as from New York, and as there is a saving of twenty-two cents in railroad rates to New Orleans, grain men are not slow in profiting by this advantage. The fact that New Orleans has stepped into the arena as a competitor to the eastern seaboard and is taking away business which heretofore has gone through Chicago, makes the solution of present freight complications all the more difficult.

THE FUEL problem with coal from five to twelve dollars per ton for nearly six months of the year is one in which the people of the west are deeply interested. They will be gratified to learn consequently that a German has finally solved the problem of solidifying petroleum. This certainly looks promising for a complete revolution in the use of fuels. Petroleum has supplanted coal in many districts where the oil is cheap and easily obtained. But a liquid fuel does not recommend itself for general use. The transformation, however, of this oil into cakes like soap, which, when kindled, burn smoothly with a hot flame, leaving a residual ash of only 2 per cent., would make petroleum safe to handle and cheap to transport. The discovery of this chemist is therefore destined to have important results. The manufacture of this new form of fuel would stimulate the petroleum industry in Wyoming and other localities of the west as well as in Pennsylvania. There would be a more general use of the new fuel all through the country, and the export of this commodity from the United States, which now amounts to nearly forty millions of dollars annually, would in all probability be doubled.

Quack Remedies.

A good deal of attention has been given to a magazine article by Mr. Powderly, and to his testimony before the Ford committee, in which he gave his views on the emigration question. Of course he had a remedy, the chief ingredient of which is thus stated: "No person shall be allowed to land on American soil who has not filed an application with an American consul to be permitted to emigrate to the United States at least three years prior to the date of sailing." It need hardly be said that this very brilliant suggestion has not been received with universal commendation. On the contrary the very general verdict has been that Mr. Powderly is rather more absurd in this matter than on a number of others respecting which he has given his views during the past year or two. One commentator says:

Among the many quacks who have of late tried to place their cure-alls against immigration upon the American market, Mr. Powderly takes the cake. This three years' notice, which is to be duly recorded by the consul, and certified on behalf of the applicant, while it could not keep away the hardened criminals, would result disastrously for just that class of immigrants which is the most desirable of all—the young, robust, healthy men who do not care to do compulsory military service for the best period of their lives, and hence prefer to skip. Mr. Powderly's proposition would most thoroughly benefit Bismarck and the house of Hapsburg. No deserter, fleeing from the brutal treatment of his drill masters, could seek liberty and hospitality in the land of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Powderly's remedy would also close the gates of this country to political refugees. Think of Michel Bakunin, of Friedrich Hecker, of Franz Sigel, of Louis Kossuth, of Dr. Hans Kudlich, and a thousand others, giving three years' notice! How absurd, how stupid, and, in its final results, how cruel that remedy is! It is about time Mr. Powderly should begin to study the immigration problem in its true aspects before he undertakes to enlighten his fellow citizens on it!

It is said that Mr. Ford, the chairman of the house committee investigating immigration, favors a plan of requiring persons who desire to emigrate to this country to give six months' notification to an American consul, so that such official shall be enabled to investigate the character of the person proposing to emigrate. This has the merit of being far less irrational than the Powderly proposition, but it is nevertheless not free from objection. There has been a great deal of nonsense talked about this question of regulating and restricting immigration, and much more may be expected. It is to be apprehended, also, that some of the quack remedies which are and may be proposed will crystalize into legislation. The tendency in dealing with a matter of this nature is to run to extremes, and especially so when there appeared to be a chance of making some political capital out of it. There is unquestionably a considerable element in the country enjoying the right of suffrage which would welcome a policy of absolute exclusion, and both political parties are disposed to go some distance in that direction in order to win the favor of this element. When there is such a rivalry the politicians are not concerned about the fundamental principles and ceaseless professions of the republic. They will falsify these without a compunction. This is the danger that besets this question, and it is one that will be averted only by the vigorous assertion of the sober judgment of the country in opposition to all quack expedients, from whatever source they proceed, for dealing with the subject of immigration.

As we have before said in referring to this matter, we believe that if existing laws were rigidly enforced all fair reason of complaint would speedily disappear. This is not impossible, and ought not to be very difficult. But the clamor regarding immigration is made largely by a class of people who are not content with keeping out immigrants objectionable on the score of character and condition, as criminals and paupers, but would desire to close all our ports to all who desire to come here to labor. The policy invoked by this class is grounded in utter selfishness, and could it prevail would inevitably work great injury to the material interests and welfare of the country.

Our Generous Government.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions furnishes interesting and instructive figures, all attesting that the government of the United States is the most liberal of all governments to its defenders. The pension rolls of the nation to-day contain over four hundred and fifty thousand names, of which more than sixty thousand were added during the fiscal year that ended with last June. To provide for this great army of pensioners, whose ranks have steadily grown and are still being added to, required last year over seventy-eight million dollars, or nearly thirty-one per cent of the entire outlay of the government. But in order to comprehend the full magnitude of this benefaction one must reflect upon the grand total that has been disbursed for pensions since 1861, amounting to nearly one thousand millions of dollars. What a grand tribute this is to the gratitude and generosity of a free people, who have cheerfully and heartily paid out to the union soldiers and their widows and children this vast sum without feeling it to be in the least degree a burden. Who can contemplate these figures and say the republic is ungrateful?

The present pension rolls represent nearly one-fourth of the mighty army that preserved the government. It seems hardly possible that it will be very largely increased, although the additions made last year were larger than for any previous year. But it is to be expected that within a few years the rolls will begin to lose instead of gain. The veterans of the war are rapidly dropping out of line. Of the more than three hundred thousand of them who are now drawing pensions as invalids, probably a decade hence at least half of them will have joined the silent army. Large as the demand now is, therefore, on the resources of the people to provide for the living defenders of the nation, it has doubtless reached the maximum and will in the near future begin to decline. Meanwhile the sentiment of the country is still as favorable as it has ever been to making generous provisions for all veterans who have a just claim to it.

Still Something to Learn.

Prof. H. H. Boyesen, in a paper discussing the public school system of this country, frankly says that we may still learn something from Germany and France. Some years ago he went abroad on an educational mission, filled with the belief that our public schools were our chief glory, and immeasurably superior to those of any other country. "If I have had been shaken in this belief," he says, "it is chiefly because during the last twenty years, we have been standing still, while Germany and France have been progressing. We have been so well satisfied with what we have that we have seen no need of improvement. The result has been that we have been outstripped by the Gauls and the Teutons, and what was, no doubt, half a century ago, the best school system in the world, is to-day antiquated and ill-adapted for the work which it undertakes to accomplish." This plain talk may not be pleasing to our pride and egotism, but none the less it is needed, and ought not to go unheeded.

Prof. Boyesen found the whole educational system of Germany originally coherent, carefully graded in accordance with psychological principles. Although not by any means perfect, it is the result of long and watchful experience and of a painstaking and conscientious endeavor to conform to the laws of psychological developement in the child. Compared with the methods observed by Professor Boyesen in Berlin, our methods appeared slipshod. Everywhere a spirit of progress was perceptible, but nowhere so strikingly as in the primary classes. The elementary instruction was delightfully adapted to the intelligence of young children, "and so entertaining as to make one regret that his own school days were over." Every legitimate means was employed to impress the lenses' stereopticon views, plaster casts, pictures, and other kinds of simple apparatus were displayed. The children were made to co-operate with he teacher, and they were compelled to use their understanding; all mechanical memorizing was carefully avoided.

Prof. Boyesen boldly declares his conviction that our public school system will sooner or later have to be radically remodeled. "It is an academic system—a university curriculum on a restricted scale—similar in kind, differing only in degree. The culture which it imparts is academic, and has but small reference to the life which the great majority of the pupils will have to lead." Prof. Boyesen contends that the academic education which the public schools impart must give place to industrial education, which, without fitting a child for any definite trade, yet develops manual dexterity and respect for physical labor. Reading, writing and elementary arithmetic equip a man for the ordinary business of life, and enable him, according to the degree of his native intelligence, to fulfill his civic duties. An outline of American history, communicated in familiar conversation with the teacher, might be added to this; and all the rest of the curriculum should be devoted to instruction in industrial branches. The boys should be taught the use of tools, and whatever natural dexterity they may have in handling them should be carefully developed. Industrial drawing, as an aid to carpentering and rudimentary cabinet making, trains not only the hand, but the eye as well, and is of incalculable use in all mechanical occupations. Modeling in clay is another exercise which educates the senses and the taste, and stimulates intelligence of the kind of which a workman has need.

These practical suggestions of an educator who is among the foremost in devotion to his profession, and who has given very thorough study to pedagogic science, merit the serious consideration of all engaged in the work of education in the public schools. But unfortunately it is not the habit of these people generally to trouble themselves with such consideration. "I have known a dozen or more principals and superintendents of schools," says Prof. Boyesen, "but scarcely one of them has the faintest acquaintance with the discussions which have, during the last quarter of a century, replaced the wooden and mechanical teaching of the past with more vital and useful methods." Perhaps the first condition to the improvement and progress of our schools is to impress upon those in charge of them the duty of giving more attention to what is going on outside the restricted field of their personal work.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, America's gifted poet, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday last Wednesday, and the hope is that the genial and gifted writer may be spared to spread sunshine and humor for at least another decade. For nearly two generations Dr. Holmes has charmed his countrymen with his humorous rhymes and verses of delicate pathos. But it is not alone as a "jester in verse" that the kindly old face will be remembered. The superb lyric, "Old Ironsides," which stirred the hearts of the American people a half a century ago, was the ring of the true mettle of his soul. In the more serious duties before him, Dr. Holmes has proven himself a man born with the instincts of a noble life. As a physician, he stands at the head of his profession. As an educator, as a novelist, as an essayist and editor, and above all as a philanthropist and a patriot, Dr. Holmes has now lasting fame in the hearts of his countrymen.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, after fighting for years to take his place in parliament as a member from Northampton, is obliged now to resign his seat because he is burdened with debt. This is a sorry spectacle for a man to present who has posed as the great iconoclast of England.

Worse Than Dynamite.
Philadelphia Record.

Terrible word comes from Duluth. The wife of a Polish laborer in that prolific and progressive city by the unsalted seas gave birth last week to four children, "all healthy and well, two boys and two girls." The promise and the potency of this event, fourfold production, combining a twofold assault on the ballot box and a distribution of sexual conditions that indicates a systematic design to take America away from the Americans and turn it over to the Poles, ought to put new life into the American party. It makes us tremble, this Duluth business, when we consider the possibilities.

That Letter.

New York World: It may be remarked that the document is one.

Baltimore American: President Cleveland should invoke the services of Mr. Gallagher, and let the letter go.

Peoria Transcript: We wonder if President Cleveland will mention anything in his letter of acceptance about the dangers of a third term.

Toledo Blade: Grover having gotten off his "jingo" message will probably now have a little time to devote to his long-delayed letter of acceptance.

New York Tribune: Cleveland's letter of acceptance is being held back for want of type. The setting of the first 100 words exhausted all the capital I's and M's.

Their Hearts Fail Them.
Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Daniel."

"Yes, sire."

"I understand that the Ohio postmasters are a little slow with their campaign contributions."

"They are, sire. They lack the 'zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, and do not stand ready to aid with money and trained political service.'"

"How is that, Daniel?"

"Oh, they believe this term will finish us up, anyhow, and there is no use wasting any money on the campaign."

A Good Nomination.
Globe Democrat.

The nomination of Warner Miller for governor by the New York republicans will strengthen the party in the state, which both republicans and democrats are making a supreme endeavor to carry this year. While in the senate Mr. Miller displayed a sincerity and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duty, combined with a discrimination and judgment in dealing with public questions, which made him one of the most valued members of that body. He is one of the most popular members of his party in New York.

A Boomerang.
Boston Advertiser.

The president has just framed a powerful indictment against himself. He has shown a case which demanded of a patriotic executive an exercise of the last power given him by the laws, and instead of calling one of them into action, he has been playing with diplomacy and purchasing anew, at the price of American rights, privileges which he admits we were entitled to by the weight of a thousand considerations.

Pleasant to Dream About.
Burlington Hawkeye.

Lest Europe go to bed hungry many a night during the coming winter it will be necessary for the United States to ship to it about 50 per cent more wheat than last year, a bit of news that will not be unpleasant to our farmer friends.

Mr. Cleveland to the Committee.
Washington Gaelic.

"Here's my $10,000,
But if you think 'twill be
Pernicious and offensive,
Please hand it back to me."

As Interpreted in Iowa.
Winterset (Iowa) Madisonian.

The Nebraska Republican convention declared in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to the people at a non-partisan election. The "Iowa exiles," will soon have to turn their faces towards Missouri.

It Is Not Catching.
Philadelphia Press.

The attempt of Judge Thurman to spread the Old Roman fever in the west is a dismal failure. The germs lacked vitality.

Would Look Well in the Ring.
Philadelphia Press.

Grover Cleveland may be no great shakes as a statesman, but he ranks high as an acrobat.

One Round of Pleasure.
Sioux City Journal.

With plenty of politics, base ball and good corn weather, life in the northwest is fast becoming one continual round of pleasure.

What the Skull Spake.
From the Persian of Sadi.

Say no Sultans are mighty! Think not largely of thrones!
The realm of the beggar is safer than the kings of diademmed ones.

The woe of a Darweesh is measured by his want of an oaten crust;
On the heart of a king sits always his empire's toil and trust.

When the Darweesh has munched at sunset his hunk of yesterday's bread,
He sleeps in his rags more sweetly than the king on a golden bed.

Be grieved for whoso ruleth, and pity his sorrowful fate!
The beggar is verily monarch, though he hides with a clout his state!

I heard it told of a Darweesh, long ago, in a distant land,
How a Skull spake these words to him, as he held the thing in his hand:

"The pomp of the giving of orders, and the power to save and to slay,
Were mine: and a turban of greatness on the brow which is bone to-day.

"God's will and the glory of battle brought harvest to edge of my sword;
I was king of the two great rivers; I was Babylonia's lord.

"I had in my heart the purpose to sieze Karamania's plain!
When, lo!—in the wink of my eyelid—the worms were eating my brain!"

From the ear of wisdom, Darweesh! the cotton of carelessness pluck,
That counsel of dead men, Darweesh, may bring thee, by lowliness, luck.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mudd is the name of the republican candidate for congress in the Fifth district of Maryland.

Henry George and Col. R. G. Ingersoll are to debate on Tariff Reform in New York early in September.

Gen. Harrison is said to have outlined his letter of acceptance, but it will probably not be given to the public till after the adjournment of Congress.

Benjamin Harrison's first cousin, Dr. D. W. Harrison, a homœopathic physician of Baton Rouge, La., will be the republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Louisiana, now represented by S. M. Robertson.

San Francisco has a club of sixty old democrats who will vote for Ben Harrison. It is called the City Front Portugese Republican club. A majority of the members of the Liberty (republican) club of San Francisco are old democrats.

There are several plans on foot in Michigan to bring about a fusion of the union labor party, which is to hold its state convention next week, with the already fused democratic-greenback forces. It is believed that this combination can carry the state, and if it does the union labor party will have three of the electoral votes.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Red Cloud Chief says of the state ticket that it "could not be bettered and will be elected by increased majorities this fall."

The York Times says "the republican state ticket will be elected from top to bottom, and the majority will surprise a good many."

The Beatrice Democrat knew better than to designate by party title when it said: "Candidates should make hay while the sun shines. A terrible blizzard is predicted early in November."

Of the outcome of the state convention the Fairmont Signal says: "There was no manipulation by strikers of corporate monopolies. The republican party in Nebraska has cleared its skirts of all such charges."

"Three for the railroads and eight for the people, was the condition of representation from Hall county to the state convention," says the Grand Island Independent. "The election will be in about the same proportion."

Says the Sutton Register: "The renomination of Attorney General William Leese to a third term is a just tribute and handsome compliment of the people who appreciate his valuable services as a member of the board of transportation."

The story of the changing fortunes of an aspiring politician is told by the Stuart Ledger in four lines: "Tom O'Day, of Neligh, was, a year ago, a candidate for judge of the supreme court. This campaign he is running for county attorney of Antelope county."

The Farmers' Advocate of North Loup speaks of General Leese's successful fight as follows: "With all their power, the railroad bummers were unable to defeat William Leese for attorney general, for the people of Nebraska declared themselves in favor of Leese's actions on the board of transportation, and wished to keep the right man in the right place."

Here is a couple of "flailings" from the North Bend Flail: "Well, yes! Leese was renominated 'as easy as falling off a log.' In the prosaic dialect of the political buster, 'there are no flies on the anti-monopolists of Nebraska.' About the only laws in the state of Nebraska that cannot be trampled upon is George L. Laws, the crippled secretary of state. Although one-legged, he got there, so to speak, with both feet."

The Schuyler Quill rejoices over the work of the state convention and says: "The republicans of Nebraska did themselves proud last week in placing the ticket they did before the people. It is a good one from beginning to end and will be elected by a handsome majority. When a ticket as splendid as this one is placed before the people, when the names of so many unworthy men were pressed forward with so much zeal, it is in season to rejoice and be glad."

"The republican state ticket," says the Hastings Nebraskan, "from top to bottom, is composed of men whose character and fitness to fill with honor to themselves and credit to the state the respective positions for which they are named, fully entitle them to the earnest and unqualified support of every member of the party. This they will receive beyond any question, and their triumphant election is completely assured."

The Grand Island Independent believes that "for the first time in several years Nebraska will have a lieutenant governor of some ability, as well as a man who will not use his position against the interests of the people. For such a man the lieutenant governorship will prove a stepping stone to something better, while for the railroad figureheads like Agee and Shedd, who have preceded him, it has proved a stepping stone to a political grave, dark, deep and hopeless."

The Falls City Journal agrees with its contemporaries that the republican state ticket is one of the strongest ever nominated in the state, and says that "not a single objection can be urged against it. Some good men were defeated, it is true, but they went down good naturedly and no one is looking for scalps. With such a ticket at the lead, every county in the state should send in increased majorities. It is a winner and will be worth 150 votes to the county ticket in this county."

The Crete Vidette gives the Saline county delegation to the state convention credit with being with the winners every time and getting there with both feet. The delegation "voted solidly for the presiding officer. Its thirteen votes insured the nomination of both Leese and Benton. It helped to turn the tide in favor of Captain Hill and Captain Steen, and one of its members, G. H. Hastings, received 459 votes, being the highest number cast for presidential elector at large. The name of Mr. Hastings heads the list, and he will doubtless have the pleasure of conveying Nebraska's vote for Harrison and Morton to Washington."

The Fremont Tribune isn't afraid to tell the truth, and here are a few sentiments expressed by its falsehood-hating editor: "It is high time that Douglas county republicans send a class of men to the state conventions that will be a credit rather than a disgrace to the county. A few—and mighty few, too—of them are good men, but the majority of the delegation is made up of ward bummers with more cheek and gall than common sense. * * * * They are that class of men whose policy is to rule or ruin. This has been the spectacle in the last two conventions, and it is high time Douglas county sends respectable men to the state conventions."

The brazen effrontery of Traitor Crane is thus commented on by the Greeley News: "It is a sad commentary on a man's record in the legislature when he is compelled, in order to secure a place on the delegation of his county to the state convention, to buy a proxy. Our own dear Morgan, late representative from the Forty-ninth representative district, failed to secure a place on the state delegation, although he worked hard and long so to do. Nothing daunted, he hied himself away to Lincoln, and by some ruse, induced one of the delegates to accept a donation, and turn over his proxy. What chagrin the remainder of the representatives felt, too, when he, of all others, the least representative, was chosen as a member of the committee on resolutions. They have about come to the conclusion out in Loup county that the only way to get Morgan Crane out of the way is to bury him."

Concerning Church Howe, the Lincoln Call announces that he is out of politics. And the Call also remarks that "we make this statement without any mental reservation. We say it boldly, but not recklessly. We speak from absolute and unquestioned knowledge when we say that Church Howe is out of politics. However, Mr. Howe is in the railroad business. He is building railroads. He wants to be float senator from Nemaha and Johnson counties. He was certain of securing Nemaha, but he had his arms full of doubt concerning Johnson. And he probably was not hugging a delusion. Being out of politics and free to act, he went over to Johnson county, surveyed a railroad from Cookville to Tecumseh, and assured the folks that he would have cars running before snow has wings. The people of Johnson county have so long paid tribute to the B & M.; have in silence and poverty so long submitted to the exactions of the Burlington greed, that Howe's Missouri Pacific scheme appears like a ray of hope and Howe will be the man. 'This,' as Colonel Lamont remarked to Mr. Cleveland once upon a time, 'is clever, sire, d——d clever.'"

As usual, the Wood river Gazette is sound when it says: "The renomination of the Hon. William Leese for a third term as attorney general of Nebraska was a victory for an element of the party that constitutes the bone and sinew of republicanism in this state, but which does not often assert itself as emphatically as it did in this particular instance. Since the present board of transportation law went into effect Mr. Leese, as a member of said board has been a bold worker in the work of its enforcement and in this he has had the powerful opposition of the roads and every striker they could enlist throughout the state, all of whom were present at the late convention working vigorously for his defeat. He was charged with demagoguery; with being incompetent; with mugwumpian proclivities, and last but not least, with the unpardonable sin of seeking to violate what is referred to as the unwritten law of the party that forbids a third term. These objections were, however, as chaff before the whirlwind of popular sentiment that carried all opposition before it and again placed Mr. Leese before the people as a candidate for the position in which his valuable services cannot now be safely dispensed with. It is well that the party exercised such commendable wisdom in this matter."

Here are a few questions and comments from the Knox Center Capital: "The candidate for the legislature, Mr. Towle, was instructed to vote and use his influence for the re-election of Senator Manderson for United States senator, and he accepted his nomination under those instructions and with all that they imply. Two years ago Knox county cast nearly 1,100 for C. H. Van Wyck for United States senator out of about 1,600. Mr. Towle at that time was an open advocate of Senator Van Wyck and went to Lincoln to use his influence with the lobby to accomplish his election. He was present when the railroads of the state, under the leadership of John M. Thurston, the present leader of the republican party of the state and the general attorney for the Union Pacific railway, caused the defeat of Senator Van Wyck. Mr. Thurston last week introduced a resolution in the Douglas county convention, instructing the nominees for the legislature to support Senator Manderson for re-election. Mr. Thurston's action two years ago did not suit Mr. Towle, for he was for the people as against the railroads. General Van Wyck will be a candidate before the legislature this winter for the senate. The people have not changed in their regard for him, nor has he changed in his earnest advocacy of the rights of the people as against corporate monopoly. Perhaps the people of Knox county will ask themselves if Mr. Towle has changed his views of two years ago, and if so, his cause therefor. They may also ask if he was right then, is he right now? If Senator Van Wyck was a fit candidate then is he a fit candidate now?"

"The democratic state convention labored—but not hard" says the Lincoln Cal. It is the general opinion that the proverbial mouse was brought forth. McShane for governor! This means something more than appears upon its face. It means that the Jims of Omaha wanted McShane out of the congressional field. It means that Boyd has his eye upon the congressional seat of McShane. To some, the idea seemed clear that McShane could be governor. But he cannot. Admitting that he is a strong man, that he is upright and honest and possesses all the qualifications necessary, the fact is yet clear that he can never be governor. Enthusiastic friends who saw him sweep the First congressional district like a cyclone in 1886, have builded on a false foundation in estimating his strength.

He was only a candidate in a small portion of the state. He was an Omaha man, and republicans as well as democrats voted for him. Omaha held the balance of power, almost. McShane's opponent was un unfortunate candidate. He had the enmity of of many men. * * * All these things gave McShane strength. He was elected by several thousand majority. But the success must not be measured by his own popularity. All things equal, McShane could doubtless be governor. This is presidential year. Party lines will be closely drawn. Thayer has a strong following among the old soldiers. He has a record that is spotless. The state is republican by 25,000 majority. McShane will not attempt to make the campaign that he did before. He could not make it if he did attempt it. Thayer will be elected by a large majority and McShane will lead his party to defeat.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Milan of Servia is said to be, financially, the poorest king living.

King Otto of Bavaria is said to be sinking fast, his fits of insanity having become much more frequent.

The Chinese emperor's wedding has been arranged to take place on the 24th day of the first moon of next year.

Emperor William II.'s last-born son is the first prince of Prussia born to a king since 1809, the date of the birth of Frederick William III.'s youngest son Albert.

Penniless queens are not specially objects of admiration. Marie, the exiled queen of Naples, now lives in rented apartments in an unfashionable quarter of Paris.

Queen Victoria has gained greatly in flesh this summer. When she puts a nickle in the slot she realizes that even the sovereign of England may have too much weight in the world.

Professor Von Esmarch, the distinguished German surgeon, is on his way to this country, accompanied by his wife, Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein, who is an aunt of the king.

The crown prince of Greece is described as a tall, handsome youth of nineteen, with remarkable strength of character, but, withal, an amiability of disposition that makes him the idol of the people.

The Mikado of Japan has almost finished his new palace, which has taken six years for its construction. There are 400 rooms in the building, and the dining hall will seat 127 guests. The furniture of the state department came from Germany. Not the least interesting object in the palace is an American piano.

Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, (nicknamed "King Tom" by his English schoolmates because, while a Harrow boy, he declined the crown of Spain) was on intimate terms with the Arnolds at Harrow, and has forwarded a contribution to the proposed Arnold memorial, with a letter breathing warm affection for the poet and his family.

Doubtless with a prince for a physician many sensitive patients would be hastened along the road to convalescence through the influence of the imagination alone. This admitted, there seems to be no reason why Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, who has passed the final medical examination qualifying him to practice as a physician, should not work up an extensive practice for himself.

By law the person of the young King Alphonso XIII. of Spain can be touched only by certain duly appointed persons. The other day the little fellow undertook to crawl out of his crib and would have caught a fall, which might have resulted in serious consequences, had not an unauthorized person caught him. But for this act the person had to be punished all the same, though he was rewarded liberally in private.

Referring to the emperor of Austria a recent writer says: "He has no taste for court gayety and leads rather a solitary life, retiring early and rising with the dawn. When, however, his presence is necessary at official ceremonies or festive gatherings he is one of the most punctual of men. His only passion is grouse shooting, and in the season he frequently slips away from Vienna to the Alpine forests to indulge in his favorite sport. He is very charitable and, having a large fortune of his own, distributes his bounties freely, though discreetly. Francis Joseph is never ill, and owes his excellent health to his constant occupation and proverbial sobriety."

PROMINENT PERSONS.

General Sheridan's grave has been leveled and sodded over so as to be indistinguishable.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway is to be knighted. He has actually railroaded himself into the favor of the queen.

Hannibal Hamlin may often be seen mounted on a load of lumber, smoking a brier pipe in company with the driver, at his home in Bangor, Me. Hannibal is one of the humble citizens.

Mr. Bradlaugh, member of parliament for Northampton, announces that he is still burdened with debt, and that if he is unable soon to clear himself by tongue and pen he must relinquish his career in parliament.

Mr. Blaine has a good word for Chief Justice Fuller, whom he knew in Augusta more than thirty years ago. "He was a good fellow of marked ability and popularity even then, and I have always valued his acquaintance."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has christened an old liquor with a new name. She told an interviewer lately that she invariably took a little aconite before going onto the stage to steady her nerves. It turned out that this aconite was the primest Scotch whiskey.

Thirteen snuff-boxes have already been sent to Mr. Thurman by unknown admirers. The most costly one is made of a piece of a deer's antler, with a gold lid; the most original is from North Carolina, made of polished white hickory, and inscribed "Old Hickory" on one end and "Old Roman" on the other.

Mrs. Cleveland has become an expert lawn tennis player this summer. She is able "to serve" a ball with skill and energy, and her volleying is remarkably affective. Up to the present time she has been unable to make the president take an active part in the game, but he has learned to score with accuracy.

James Whitcomb Riley, the famous poet, has become for the time an enthusiastic politician. He is working hard for the election of Benjamin Harrison. When Mr. Riley becomes interested in anything he never displays any lukewarmness. His pen is now busy with campaign songs, and he wears a Harrison button, and argues with his democratic friends.

Boston's biggest Unitarian clergymen, Drs. Hale and Bartol, have each a daughter who has skill as a painter. Miss Hale has painted her father's portrait. Miss Bartol has done the same by her sire, and Miss Clarke, the daughter of another famous Boston Unitarian clergyman, has just completed a likeness of her illustrious father.

Ex-President Salomon of Hayti, the exile who is now in New York on his way to France, is seventy-five years old, and is a giant physically, standing six feet six inches in his stockings. His features are regular and of ebon hue, and a crown of white hair surmounts a broad forehead, under which are set a pair of keen black eyes. His voice is deep and melodious, his gestures easy and natural.

Congressman "Tim" Campbell is fond of the phrase, "There's no flies on me," and tells a story which proves that not every Washington lady understands the United States language. At a dinner to which he was a guest, he remarked to the hostess: "An elegant dinner, ma'am. No flies on that dinner." "No, indeed, Mr. Congressman," returned the hostess, all unconscious of his meaning. "I had the kitchen windows kept shut for two days."

Chicago Dissatisfied.
Chicago Tribune.

Not since the interstate commerce act went into effect has anything been done by railroads that caused so much excitement and ill-feeling among Chicago merchants as the recent action of the transcontinental lines in making rates from Chicago to the Pacific coast about twice as high as the rates from New York, which makes it possible for Chicago shippers to send goods for the Pacific coast to New York at full rates and have them reshipped from there to San Francisco, and still get a rate from 50 cents to $1.50 per 100 pounds less than if the shipment had been made from Chicago. The most surprising thing about the new transcontinental tariff is that it bears the signature of Chairman J. W. Midgley, who approved it on the part of the Chicago western roads. The merchants of Chicago fail to comprehend why the Chicago roads should consent to become parties to an arrangement that discriminates so outrageously against Chicago's interests and is calculated to prevent Chicago from competing with the East or Pacific coast traffic. Even the trunk line managers, who have all the advantage under the new tariff, have emphatically refused to join in the new through rates on the ground that they are concontrary to the interstate law, and that they could not afford to join in a tariff that makes the rates from interior points in their territory to the Pacific coast much higher than the rates from seaboard points. Most energetic protests against the adoption of the new tariff have been submitted to the railroad managers here by John V. Farwell & Co., Marshal Field & Co., J. S. Kirk & Co., and many other prominent firms. Some of them declare that they will refuse to ship any kind of freight by lines that accept the new California tariff. These threats are having the desired effect, and many of the leading western roads declare that Mr. Midgley has acted without authority in approving the new tariff. Three of the roads wired Mr. Midgley and Chairman Leeds of the Transcontinental association that they repudiate the new rates and would not accept them unless revised so as to give Chicago a fair show. A reply was received from Chairman Leeds saying that the tariff had been revised and that the rates on commodities produced in Chicago would be made the same as from New York. This list, however, comprises only about twenty-five articles, while there are thirty pages of commodities on the tariff from New York on which the rates are not more than one-half of the rates from Chicago. Among these are dry goods, cotton piece goods, sugar, glucose, and many other leading articles which are shipped from Chicago. Consequently the concession made by the transcontinental roads does not better the situation. The leading merchants here declare that they will not stand the discrimination and that they will not go before the inter-state commission with their grievances, but bring suit in the United States courts against any road that charges the discriminating and unlawful rates. The indications are that all the roads between Chicago and the Missouri river will repudiate Mr. Midgley's strange action and will imitate the example of the trunk lines and require from the transcontinental roads full local rates between Chicago and the Missouri river on the overland traffic from New York.